

## Remarks

The paragraphs of the Office action are responded to through the corresponding numbered paragraphs below. The applicant has addressed each issue in turn and, for clarity, has provided a heading for each issue.

### *Claim Objections*

1. The Examiner objected to claims 22-27 because of informalities. The applicant has requested that claims 22-27 be cancelled. The applicant believes that the cancellation of these claims makes this objection moot. The applicant believes that this response is fully responsive to the objection of this paragraph. The applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this objection.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

2. The Examiner provided the citation to 35 U.S.C. § 102 "that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action." The applicant believes that no specific response is required for this paragraph.

3. The Examiner rejected claims "1 and 17-40 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), as being anticipated by Moura et al." The applicant has requested that claims 1 and 17-40 be cancelled. The applicant believes that the cancellation of these claims makes this objection moot. The applicant believes that this response is fully responsive to the objection of this paragraph. The applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this objection.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

4. The Examiner provided the citation to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) "which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action." The applicant believes that no specific response is required for this paragraph.

The Examiner also reminded the applicant of the applicant's obligation to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made. The applicant believes all claims are and were commonly owned by assignment to Helius, Inc.

5. The Examiner rejected claims "2-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moura et al." The applicant has requested that claims 2-16 be cancelled. The applicant believes that the cancellation of these claims makes this objection moot. The applicant believes that this response is fully responsive to the objection of this paragraph. The applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this objection.

*Conclusion*

6. The Examiner noted that certain "prior art" is made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to the applicant's disclosure. The applicant appreciates the Examiner's search and respectfully requests that this "prior art" be listed among the cited references in this case upon allowance.
7. The Examiner indicated that a shortened statutory period for response has been set and that extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR § 1.136(a). The applicant is responding within the permitted extension period.
8. The Examiner provided information concerning communication on this application. The applicant appreciates the Examiner's willingness to communicate and assist on this case.

The applicant has requested that claims 1 – 40 be cancelled without prejudice and that new claims 41–131 be added. Applicant believes that all issues and points of the Examiner's Office action have been addressed. Applicant believes that claims 41–131 are patentable over all known prior art. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of this application.

Respectfully submitted this 5th day of May, 2003.



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## VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

2 Software Appendix. This specification includes a software source code appendix which  
3 includes the computer source code of one preferred embodiment of the invention. In other  
4 embodiments of the invention, the inventive concept may be implemented in other computer  
5 code, in dedicated electronic hardware, in a combination of these, or otherwise. This software  
6 appendix is hereby incorporated in this application in its entirety and is to be considered to be  
7 part of the disclosure of this specification.

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### I. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### A. Field of the InventionRelated Applications.

11 This application is a Continuation of United States Patent Application Serial Number  
12 09/746,438, filed December 20, 2000, which is a Continuation of United States Patent  
13 Application Serial Number 08/943,544, now United States Patent Number 6,205,473 B1, filed  
14 October 3, 1997.

15 B. Reference to Microfiche Appendix. A microfiche appendix, containing three  
16 microfiche and 150 total frames is filed herewith. The microfiche appendix includes the  
17 computer source code of one preferred embodiment of the invention.

#### C. Field of the Invention.

19 This invention relates to methods and systems for communications between computers  
20 and other digital information devices. More particularly, this invention relates to  
21 communications between computers making use of digital satellite communications channels and  
22 computer local area networks, to provide access to the Internet, to facilitate data and software

1 distribution, and/or to enhance the capabilities of intranet systems for computers with  
2 connections to local area networks.

3 **BD. Description of Related Art.**

4 It is well established that computers can communicate across local or wide area networks.  
5 It is also well known that satellite receivers and transmitters can be used to transfer high volumes  
6 of digital data. Some efforts have been made to provide communication systems which can be  
7 used to transfer data between computer processors using a variety of communication mediums  
8 (see Moura et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,586,121). However, it is desirable to provide a high-speed,  
9 low-cost, satellite-based communication system which is designed to optimize the use of digital  
10 satellite systems for local area networks (LANs). Optimizing the use of the digital satellite  
11 channel is best accomplished through the use of asymmetrical communications between the  
12 computer server and the ~~internet~~Internet as opposed to symmetric communication, in which  
13 substantially the same data rates and the same media are used for both the transmit direction and  
14 the receive direction, and as opposed to communication systems which employ asymmetrical  
15 communication between the local area network and the server. Particularly, asymmetrical  
16 systems which require upstream router hardware, "backbone" network hardware, or dial-up  
17 ~~Internet~~ service providers (ISPs) to create a "hybrid" asymmetrical local system with a  
18 symmetrical local area network. Since calls to the ~~internet~~Internet can efficiently be made at  
19 relatively low speeds, and since using digital satellites as a communication medium provides the  
20 capability of very high speed responses from the ~~internet~~Internet, an asymmetric transmission  
21 from the ~~internet~~Internet across the digital satellite to the LAN server provides the greatest  
22 system efficiency.

1        The most common method of sending and receiving computer information today is a land  
2    line service (i.e., a switched service, a dedicated line, and/or an analog modem, each using  
3    telephone wire lines). However, such a system encounters many problems, including slow  
4    transmission speeds, high access costs, lack of available wire lines, and ~~internet~~Internet  
5    congestion.

6        Satellite communication receivers are commonly used to create or supplement existing  
7    private wide area data and video networks. When used as an extension to a data network, these  
8    satellite links may interconnect local area networks. Satellite links can provide many advantages  
9    over land line service, including potentially high speed data transmission and wide availability.  
10   However, typical satellite links have required expensive hardware both to transmit and to receive  
11   data. The expense of the hardware has made the use of satellite communication channels  
12   generally unavailable to those who most need it.

13       This invention addresses these issues by providing a method and system for providing the  
14   advantages of satellite communications for high volume download data packets and typically  
15   using a relatively low speed land line for the low volume upload data request packets. By  
16   capitalizing on the asymmetrical nature of ~~internet~~Internet dataflow, this invention provides an  
17   efficient solution for LAN to satellite ~~internet~~Internet communications.

18       For general background material the reader is directed to U.S. Patent Nos. 5,095,480,  
19   5,379,296, 5,423,002, 5,488,412, 5,534,913, 5,539,736, 5,541,911, 5,541,927, 5,555,244,  
20   5,583,997, 5,586,121, 5,594,872, 5,610,910, 5,610,920, 5,631,907, 5,659,692, 5,668,857,  
21   5,673,265, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety for the material  
22   disclosed therein.

23   **II.      SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

1        This invention is a method and system for efficiently communicating between networked  
2    computers using a high speed satellite communications channel. It is an object of this invention  
3    to provide a high speed satellite based information delivery system for local area network  
4    connectivity to the ~~internet~~Internet, for file, data, software, and/or multimedia distribution.

5        It is a further object of this invention to provide a data transmission system particularly  
6    well suited to remote location and/or locations where access to high speed data mediums is  
7    unavailable or prohibitively expensive.

8        It is a further object of this invention to provide a high speed data transmission system  
9    that utilizes a highly flexible and adaptable software method.

10       It is a further object of this invention to provide a high speed data transmission system  
11    that communicates with the ~~internet~~Internet while being ~~internet~~Internet service provider (ISP)  
12    independent.

13       It is a further object of this invention to provide a high speed data transmission system  
14    that makes use of digital satellite communications technology to enhance data bandwidth,  
15    channel reliability, and accessibility.

16       It is a further object of this invention to provide a high speed data transmission system  
17    that utilizes a software method capable of operating on a wide range of server operating systems,  
18    including Windows 95, Windows NT, NetWare, Linus, Macintosh, present and future versions  
19    and the equivalents.

20       It is a still further object of this invention to provide a high speed data transmission  
21    system that is compatible with a wide range of communication protocols and/or mediums,  
22    including ISDN, T1, modem, dedicated phone line, switched phone line, frame relay and ATM.

1 It is another object of this invention to provide a method for permitting many client

2 computer systems, which may be operating system independent and operating on one or more

3 local area networks, to communicate over a single satellite dish, at very high data rates.

4 It is a further object of this invention to provide a method using software which can

5 operate on a wide variety of hardware, operating system, and software platforms, including, but

6 not limited to: Macintosh, Linux, Unix, OS/2, and Windows NT.

7 These and other objects of this invention are readily apparent to individuals of ordinary

8 skill in the art upon further study of the drawings, detailed description, claims and abstract that

9 are included in this patent disclosure.

### 10 **III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

11 Figure 1 depicts a top level rendering of the major component parts of the communication

12 system invention.

13 Figure 2 depicts a preferred embodiment of the architecture of the invention.

14 Figure 3 depicts the preferred flow of data through the several protocol transitions in a

15 preferred embodiment of the invention.

16 Figure 4 depicts a top level flow diagram showing the primary steps of the process flow

17 for an example single received data packet in the preferred method of the invention.

18 Figure 5 depicts a detailed flow diagram showing the package delivery major step of the

19 preferred embodiment of the invention.

20 Figure 6 depicts a detailed flow diagram showing the internetInternet protocol (IP) major

21 step of the preferred embodiment of the invention.

22 Figure 7 depicts a top level flow diagram showing the primary steps of the process flow

23 for an example transmission of internetInternet protocol datagrams.

1       Figure 8 depicts additional detail showing the transfer queue (TxQ) thread processing of

2       the filter queue step of the transmission portion of the invention.

3       Figure 9 depicts additional detail showing new queue (NewQ) thread processing of the

4       filter queue step of the transmission portion of the invention.

5       Figure 10 provides an example embodiment of the user interface of the invention.

6       **IV. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

7       This invention is a system and method for asymmetric communications, between a

8       remote information provider and a client computer system residing on a local area network

9       (LAN), using high bandwidth digital satellite communication channels. The preferred

10      embodiment of the method of the invention is performed in software residing on a local

11      computer system. The current preferred embodiment of the method software ~~in-is~~ written in Intel

12      386 assembly code, C and C++ computer languages. The reader is directed to the appended

13      computer software microfiche appendix for a complete disclosure of the software making up the

14      current best mode of the method of this invention. Alternatively, those of ordinary skill in the art

15      could practice this method in a wide variety of procedures, computer languages, or even in

16      dedicated electronic hardware. Therefore this patent should not be read to be limited to the

17      specific embodiment of the provided software microfiche appendix. Rather, this software source

18      code is provided to fully describe one preferred embodiment of the method of this invention.

19      Also, in its preferred embodiment, this invention performs in association with DirectPC satellite

20      receivers, Novell NetWare network software, and standard off-the-shelf computer hardware.

21      Other alternative satellite receiver systems, networking software and computer hardware could

22      easily be substituted by those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the essence of

23      this invention. Similarly, the preferred embodiment, described in the following detailed

1 description, includes a number of components and method steps which may not be absolutely  
2 necessary in other embodiments of the invention. The reader is, therefore, directed to the claims  
3 for a description of the range of this patent.

4 Figure 1 depicts a top level rendering of the major components and communication paths  
5 constituting the system 100 of this invention. A client computer 101a-g is shown clustered with  
6 other client computers on a local area network (LAN) 102. The client computer 101 uses  
7 standard off-the-shelf commercially available software, while the server provides the user  
8 interface to the desired information. The LAN 102 provides the means for communicating from  
9 the client computer 101 to a server 103, which provides the communication interface outside the  
10 LAN. The server 103 receives data from a digital satellite receiver 110, depicted here as a  
11 satellite dish, across a signal antenna waveguide 115. The digital satellite receiver 110 receives  
12 the digital information from a downlink channel 111, which is transmitted from a  
13 geosynchronous satellite 112. The satellite 112 receives the information from a network  
14 operations center 114 via an uplink channel 113. The server 103 generally uses the above  
15 described communications channel from the network operations center 114 for downloads of  
16 information, such as internetInternet web page data, software updates, data file distributions and  
17 other similar data packages. Alternatively and in addition, this invention provides the capability  
18 of using another satellite communication channel to send requests from the client computer 101  
19 to the network operations center 114. This is a particularly useful feature for access from remote  
20 locations. Use of the satellite communication channel provides important benefits to the  
21 information requestor at the client computer 101, including very high speed data transfer, the  
22 ability to receive broadcast software distributions which in turn means the requestor is likely to  
23 receive such distributions in a more timely and cost effective manner, and the ability to have

1 ~~internet~~Internet access from locations where wired communications channels, such as telephone  
2 lines, are either unavailable, overly burdened, or prohibitively expensive.

3       Figure 1 also shows the preferred, and more typical request communications channel. In  
4 this preferred request channel the client computer 101, connected through the LAN 102, through  
5 the server 103, sends a request via modem 105, which typically is connected to the server via a  
6 standard serial RS-232 cable 104. The modem 105 in turn is connected to standard telephone  
7 land lines 107 via a standard phone cable 106. The request is passed across the land lines 107 to  
8 the ~~internet~~Internet service provider 108, which communicates to the ~~internet~~Internet 109.

9       This invention is designed to be highly flexible and adaptable to different client computer  
10 101 configurations, both hardware and software as well as with and to a wide variety of  
11 communication interfaces. Computer hardware such as personal computers, workstations, mini  
12 computers, mainframe computers and special purpose computational equipment can be  
13 functional client computers 101 as intended within this patent specification. Similarly, computer  
14 system operating systems which are supported and used in the preferred and alternative  
15 embodiments of this invention included but are not limited to: Windows 3.1, Windows 95,  
16 Windows NT, Macintosh, Linux, Unix, OS/2, NetWare, their current versions, past versions, and  
17 equivalent future versions and the equivalent. Communications interfaces that are or can  
18 alternatively be used with or as a part of this invention include routers, ethernet, ISDN  
19 equipment, switched 56, T1, Token Ring, frame relay, modems, satellite and the equivalent.

20       The advantage of this preferred mode of operation is that the communication channels are  
21 used in the most efficient manner. Typically, request packets are relatively small and can be  
22 transferred with minimal impact across land lines. While downloaded packets can be very large  
23 with significant amounts of highly concentrated graphics. For the vast majority of client

1 computer 101 users the limitation of the Internet or the ability to receive other downloaded file  
2 information is the time it takes for the download transfer to be accomplished. This problem is  
3 solved by transferring the potentially very large downloaded packets (files, graphics, and other  
4 information) using the high bandwidth satellite channel.

5 Figure 2 depicts a preferred embodiment of the software architecture of the invention. As  
6 shown, in its preferred embodiment, this software operates in association with several standard  
7 commercially available software packages and protocols, including Novell NetWare, Ethernet,  
8 Token Ring, TCP/IP, IPX and AIO. This software method of the invention also makes use of  
9 certain commercially available hardware components, as shown in figure 2, including: the  
10 satellite receiver 110, a network router 205 and a modem 104. The reader should understand that  
11 this figure 2 presents a single simplified embodiment of the invention. Alternative embodiments  
12 could use alternative software packages and protocols, as well as different or multiple hardware  
13 components. Figure 2 also shows a single embodiment of the path of information through the  
14 various software and hardware components. Download information packets are received by the  
15 satellite receiver 110, which in turn communicates electronically with the DPC LAN 210, a  
16 commercially available hardware driver. The information next passes through the LSL NLM  
17 202, a routine commercially provided by Novell Incorporated which acts as an intermediary  
18 between the driver and the protocol stack to control information packet transfer. Next, the  
19 TCP/IP 203 protocol stack receives the information packet. The TCP/IP 203 protocol stack is  
20 capable of communicating alternatively with a modem 104, via the LSL NLM 202; the  
21 DPCAGENT 207 routine, core to this invention; the AIO 208, a Novell product for managing  
22 serial communications; and through the AIOCOMX 209, which is the asynchronous  
23 input/output interface to the client computer hardware communication ports, or with router 205,

1 via the LSL NLM 202, the DPCAGENT 207, the LSL NLM 202 and an ethernet driver 204.

2 Alternative embodiments of this invention may make use of other standard commercially

3 available communication protocols, drivers, hardware and software.

4 Figure 3 depicts the flow of information in the preferred embodiment of the invention

5 from the satellite 112 to the client computer 101 as well as the flow of information back to the

6 ~~internet~~Internet 109 from the client computer 101. Data is received 301 from the satellite 112 by

7 the satellite receiver 10. Next, the data is transmitted to and received by the server 103 hardware

8 302 where it is placed in on-board memory. The DPC.LAN DirecPC network card driver

9 retrieves the data packet from hardware memory 303. Next, if the packet is identified as an

10 ~~internet~~Internet protocol (IP) format packet it is delivered to the IP protocol stack 304. If the

11 packet is identified as a transmission control protocol (TCP) segment, it is delivered to the TCP

12 protocol stack 305. TCP delivers the data packet to a proxy gateway 306. The proxy gateway

13 forwards the data packet to the client computer via the local area network and standard LAN

14 protocol controllers 307. Next, the client computer processes the data and generates a return

15 packet 308. The return packet is delivered to the proxy gateway via the local area network and

16 the standard LAN protocol controllers 309. The return packet is forwarded to the TCP stack 310,

17 and next to the IP stack 311. The IP delivers the return packet to the DPCAGENT.NLM process

18 312, which delivers the return packet data to a transmit device, such as a modem or a router 313.

19 Figure 4 depicts a top level flow chart rendering of the major steps of the process flow for

20 a single downloaded data packet section of the invention. Initially the downloaded packet is

21 received 410 by the DirecPC circuit card. This circuit card next transfers the packet data to the

22 DPC.LAN routine 402. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, as shown in the source

23 code appendix, the DPC.LAN routine is denoted as DriverISR proc. This process includes the

1 steps of setting up the RAM adapters and establishing a timestamp for the packet. Further  
2 detailed information on the functioning of this routine is found within the software microfiche  
3 appendix. Next, a test is made 403 as to whether the received data is a package delivery or an  
4 internetInternet delivery. If the received data is package data, it is delivered 404. Package data  
5 delivery includes and provides the capabilities of simultaneously broadcasting software upgrades  
6 or data files to many client computers, potentially throughout any one continent. Client  
7 computers can also request the package data delivery service to retrieve a package of information  
8 through the client accessible interface of the invention. If the received data is internetInternet  
9 data, then internetInternet data delivery is made 405. Additional detail on steps 404 and 405  
10 follows in this specification.

11 Figure 5 depicts a detailed flow chart of the preferred embodiment of the package  
12 delivery major step of the method of the invention. The data packet is transferred to the  
13 DPCAGENT.NLM process 501. This process is a NetWare Loadable Module (NLM) process  
14 running on NetWare. After the data packet is received 501, a test is made to determine whether  
15 the packet will update the catalog 502. If the catalog will be updated, then it is updated 503  
16 using off-the-shelf commercially available software and the process of package delivery for that  
17 packet ends 511. If, however, the catalog will not be updated, then a test is performed to  
18 determine whether the site will be updated by the data packet 504. Site updates include  
19 modification of such site parameters as NOC versioning, encryption key updates, and becoming  
20 a member of a group or leaving a group. If the site will be upgraded, then the process performs  
21 the upgrade of the site parameters 505, and the process for this packet ends 511. If the site will  
22 not be updated, then the package file is found and stored on the server disk 506. A test is then  
23 made to determine whether the end-of-file has been encountered 507. If the end-of-file has not

1 been encountered then the process for that packet ends 511. However, if the end-of-file has been  
2 encountered, then a test is made to determine whether there are any “holes” in the file, that is  
3 whether the file is incomplete 508. If no holes are found in the file, it is marked as complete 509  
4 and the process for this packet ends 511. If “holes” are found in the file, then a request for  
5 partial retransmit of the missing packet is sent 510, at which point the process for this packet  
6 ends 511.

7 Figure 6 depicts a detailed flow chart of the preferred embodiment of the internetInternet  
8 protocol delivery major step of the method of the invention. Internet package delivery OR  
9 Internet Protocol (IP) delivery is a major function of the invention providing the capability of  
10 receiving large files from an internetInternet source at a very high speed. First the data packet is  
11 transferred to the DPCAGENT.NLM routine 601. A test is made to determine whether the data  
12 is in transmission control protocol (TCP) 602. If the data is not in TCP protocol then the data  
13 packet is transferred to the Internet Protocol (IP) stack 609 and the process for this data packet  
14 ends 610. If the data is in TCP form then a test is made to determine if a “SYN” or beginning of  
15 section is being initiated 603. If no “SYN” is detected, then a test is made to determine if an end  
16 of session, commonly a FIN or RST command, has been encountered 605. If no such end of  
17 session is found, then the data packet is transferred to the IP stack 609 and the process for this  
18 packet is ended 610. If, however, a “SYN” is detected, then the inquiry is made as to whether a  
19 connection slot is available 604. Connection slots perform the function of managing the number  
20 of subscribers permitted to have access to the communication network at a given time. If a  
21 connection slot is available, it means that the customer still has client computer access capacity.  
22 If a connection slot is available, a connection slot is allocated 607 and the data packet is  
23 transferred to the IP stack 609 and the process ends. If it is determined that a connection slot is

1 not available, then the data packet is dropped or discarded 606 and the process for this packet  
2 ends 610.

3 Figure 7 depicts a top level flow chart showing the primary steps of the preferred  
4 embodiment of the transmission of ~~internet~~Internet protocol datagrams (or packets) method steps  
5 of the invention. Packets that are received from the IP stack are stored on the NewQ 701. Next  
6 the packet is removed from the NewQ and tested against the each and every packet on the TxQ  
7 to determine if any TxQ data is redundant or dated and should be replaced 702. If a comparison  
8 of the packet with the TxQ packets finds the updated or “newer” information, then the TxQ  
9 packet data is replaced by the current packet data. This approach is essential to maintaining the  
10 fairness of the TxQ packet transfers while ensuring that good data is transmitted thereby  
11 improving the transmission efficiency of the system. A test is performed to determine if the  
12 packet was included in the TxQ 703. If the packet was not included then the current or NewQ  
13 head packet is dropped or discarded 704. Otherwise, if the packet was included, a test is  
14 performed to determine if the NewQ is empty 705. If the NewQ is not empty, the process returns  
15 to the test NewQ step where a new NewQ head packet is compared against the TxQ. If,  
16 however, the NewQ is empty, then the process enters a wait state 706 where a trigger, that is  
17 meeting a specified condition, such as new packet on the NewQ or exit command, is required  
18 before the process restarts at the testing step 702.

19 Figure 8 depicts a detailed flow chart showing the transfer queue (TxQ) thread processing  
20 steps of the transmission portion of the invention. In the preferred embodiment of the invention  
21 processing the TxQ and processing the NewQ are independent threads of the program which are  
22 capable of running independently on one or more computer processors. In processing the TxQ it  
23 is first determined whether the TxQ is empty 801. If the TxQ is empty, then the process enters a

1 wait state 805 where a trigger, such as a polling timer, a transmission complete signal, or an exit  
2 command, is required to resume processing. Note that in the preferred embodiment of the  
3 invention the expected wait time is calculated in this step and the polling time is initiated. If the  
4 TxQ is not empty, a test is made to determine if the head packet of TxQ is too old 802. In the  
5 preferred embodiment of the invention, too old is defined as a packet that has been in the TxQ  
6 for more than sixty (60) seconds. Alternative embodiments could employ any practicable time  
7 period. If the TxQ head packet is too old, then it is discarded 806 and the process returns to the  
8 TxQ empty test 801. If the TxQ head packet is not too old, then a test is made to determine if the  
9 media, or communication conduit, is capable of transferring another packet of data 803. If the  
10 media is capable of transferring another packet, then the packet is written to the transmission  
11 device 804, otherwise, the process enters the wait state 805 and waits for a trigger as described  
12 above.

13 Figure 9 depicts a detailed flow chart showing the new queue (NewQ) thread processing  
14 steps of the filter queue step of the transmission portion of the invention. The filter queue  
15 processing step of the invention, which is the core of step 702, is important in providing the  
16 communication efficiency which is one of the key objectives of this invention. A test is made to  
17 determine whether the NewQ is empty 901. If the NewQ is empty then a wait state is entered  
18 902 where a trigger, such as new packet available in NewQ, exit or timer count, is required to  
19 resume the process. If NewQ is not empty, then the head of NewQ is renamed as ECB 903, a  
20 packet holding variable. The maximum age of the ECB packet is set 904 and a test is performed  
21 to determine if the ECB packet is fragmented 905, that is whether ECB is only a partial packet,  
22 which in the current best mode of the invention is not inspected. If ECB is fragmented, then it is  
23 appended 906 to the TxQ for transmission. If ECB is not fragmented, then a test is performed to

1 determine if it is a TCP packet 907. If it is not a TCP packet, then the test is made to determine  
2 if it is a UDP packet 980. If it is not a UDP packet or a TCP packet then it is appended to the  
3 TxQ for transmission 906. If, however, it is a UDP packet, a test is made to determine if ECB is  
4 a duplicate of a DNS request 909. If ECB is not a duplicate of a DNS request, then the packet is  
5 appended to TxQ 906. If ECB is a duplicate of the DNS request, then it is discarded 910 and the  
6 process returns to testing to see if NewQ is empty 901. If it is a TCP packet, then a test is made  
7 to determine if ECB is a “SYN” or beginning of session packet 911. If ECB is a “SYN” packet,  
8 then a test of whether a connection slot is available is made 912. If a connection slot is available  
9 it is allocated 913. If, however, a connection slot is unavailable ECB is discarded 910. If ECB is  
10 not a “SYN” packet then the test is made to determine if ECB is a session abort packet (RST)  
11 914. If ECB is found to be a session abort packet TxQ is cleared of all matching packets 915 and  
12 a test is made to determine if ECB will terminate a session 916. If ECB is not a session abort  
13 then the step of clearing all matching packets 915 is skipped. If the ECB is found to terminate a  
14 session, then the connection slot is released 917. A test is then performed to determine if ECB is  
15 void of user data 918. If it contains user data then it is appended to TxQ 906. Otherwise, the  
16 End-of-Window-Position (EOWP) is computed 919 and a test is made to determine if ECB’s  
17 EOWP is greater than the matched TxQ packets 920, if not ECB is discarded 910, and if so, ECB  
18 has its EOWP stored in matched TxQ 921 and then ECB is discarded 910.

19 Figures 10a-k† show various screen shots demonstrating the user interface of the  
20 invention. Figure 10a shows the DPCAGENT routine options for user selection as well as the  
21 digital package delivery queue screen. Figure 10b shows a package of data in transit as  
22 displayed on the user screen. Figure 10c shows the main screen of the package delivery  
23 interface. Figure 10d shows package statistics as displayed for user information. Figure 10e

1 shows configuration control screens where the user can modify certain modem, package delivery  
2 and provider configuration information. Figure 10f shows the package delivery configuration  
3 editor screens with the information that can be user modified. Figure 10g shows the login script  
4 editor and the provider configuration editor. Figure 10h shows additional provider configuration  
5 editor screens showing the configuration of an outbound protocol case. Figure 10i shows the  
6 dish or antenna pointing adjustments screens. Figure 10j shows the satellite dish signal strength  
7 meter for dish alignment. Figure 10k shows the adapter information screen, here showing site  
8 information including the card hardware serial number, the site identification, the status of keys,  
9 and a list of communities or groups in which the user is participating.